DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 370 453 FL 800 775

AUTHOR	Saylor, Annabelle; And Others
TITLE	Study Guide To Prepare for New Written Citizenship Examination: A Guide for Beginner Level ESL Students.
INSTITUTION	Catholic Charities, Harrisburg, PA. Immigration and Refugee Services.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Education, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	Jun 93
NOTE	76p.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Audiovisual/Non-Print Materials (100)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Citizenship Education; *English (Second Language); Immigrants; Large Type Materials; Limited English Speaking; *Standardized Tests; Study Guides; Test Items; Test Wiseness; *United States History
IDENTIFIERS	Simplification (Language)

ABSTRACT

The study guide is designed for limited-English-proficient immigrants preparing to take the United States history portion of new citizenship test. An introductory section describes the development of the guide and its field testing. The study guide itself is in large type and simplified English, and consists of five chapters, each focusing on a period in United States history. Answer keys and test information accompany each chapter. Chapter topics include: exploration and early settlement in the New World; the period surrounding the American Revolution; establishment of a national government; the first 100 years; and the 20th century. Each chapter is divided into brief sections, with large-type text, illustrations, definitions for new vocabulary words, and comprehension exercises. Answer keys for these exercises and sample citizenship tests and testing information are appended. (MSE)
(Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse on Literacy Education)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 370 453

Study Guide to Prepare for New Written Citizenship Examination:

A Guide for Beginner Level ESL Students

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

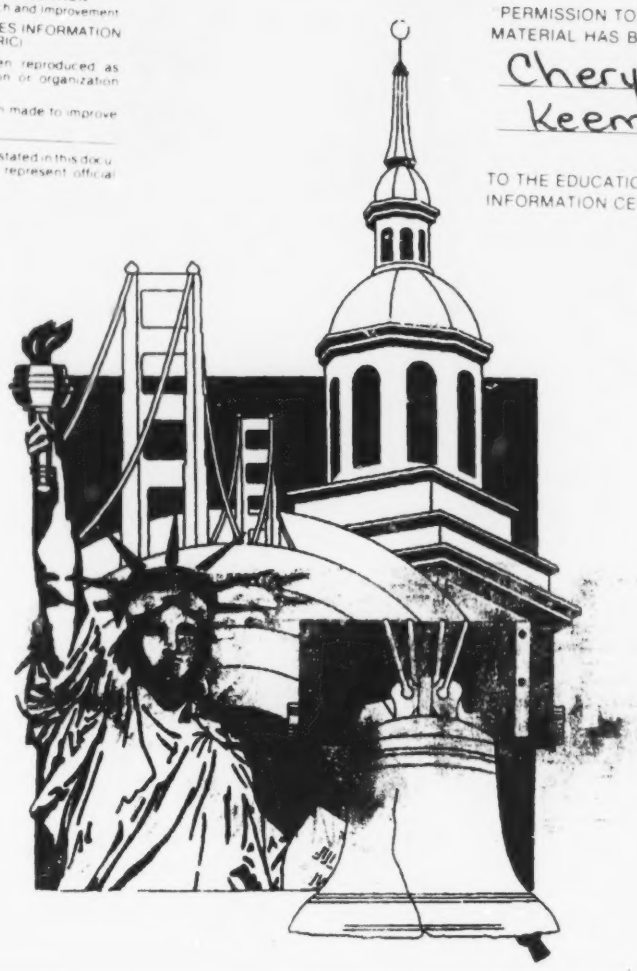
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Cheryl D. Keeman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"



FL 800 775

STUDY GUIDE TO PREPARE FOR NEW WRITTEN CITIZENSHIP EXAMINATION:

A Guide for Beginner Level ESL Students

Annabelle Saylor, Author
Douglas W. Nannen, Author
Beverly J. Smith, Project Director

July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993

Grantee:
Diocese of Harrisburg
Catholic Charities
Immigration and Refugee Services
900 North 17th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17103
(717) 232-0568
Project Number: 98-3027
Amount of Grant: $5,000.00

The activity which is the subject of this report was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Education. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Department of Education or the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

ABSTRACT PAGE

TITLE: Study Guide to Prepare for New Written Citizenship Examination: A Guide for Beginner Level ESL Students

PROJECT NO: 98-3027 FUNDING: $5,000.00

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Beverly J. Smith PHONE NO: (717) 232-0568

AGENCY ADDRESS: Catholic Charities, Diocese of Harrisburg
Immigration and Refugee Services
900 North 17th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17103

DESCRIPTION:

English-as-a-Second Language instructors collected information on the content of the new citizenship examination which is being offered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and administered by the Educational Testing Service. This information was used to develop a study guide for prospective examinees.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this project was to develop and publish a study guide for adult beginner English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) students who are preparing to take the written citizenship examination.

TARGET AUDIENCE:

The study guide is designed for adult beginner level ESL students. The guide can be used in a classroom setting or for individual self-study.

PRODUCT:

The study guide is the final product. Sample tests and exercises are included in the study guide.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

Draft versions of the study guide were given to ESL teachers to be field tested with prospective examinees.

FINDINGS:

Students who took the citizenship examination after using the study guide felt that the study guide covered all the information they needed to know for the examination. They also expresed an appreciation for gaining experience with the exam format prior to testing.

CONCLUSIONS:

This study guide is helpful for beginner level ESL students who are planning to take the citizenship examination.

DESCRIPTORS:

TABLE OF CONTENTS
FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION 1

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM 3

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 3

PROCEDURE 3

CONCLUSION 5

FINAL PRODUCT ..... Enclosed

NOTE: This Table of Contents, the Abstract, and pages 1 through 5 of this report can be removed when the study guide is being utilized as a teaching instrument.

INTRODUCTION

According to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), approximately six million people will be eligible for naturalization as U.S. citizens within the period 1990 to 2000. Many of these individuals may be discouraged from applying for citizenship because they feel unable to pass the test on U.S. history and government in English. Such a test is required to become a U.S. citizen. Until recently, these tests for U.S. citizenship varied from one INS office to another; some were oral tests, some were written tests, and their length and content varied greatly. As of March of 1992, the INS instituted a standardized written examination for citizenship. The examination was developed by and is administered by the Educational Testing Service and the Naturalization Assistance Board. This test is being utilized by INS offices throughout the United States.

Immigration and Refugee Services of Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Harrisburg provides English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) classroom instruction to adults in Central Pennsylvania. Many of these adults are eligible for U.S. citizenship. Immigration and Refugee Services felt a need to develop a study guide for their beginner-level ESL students who wanted to become U.S. citizens. Therefore, the development and publication of this study guide became our objective. Other ESL programs with students interested in taking the new citizenship examination could also utilize this study guide, either for classroom use or for individual student use.

The development of the study guide took place between July 1, 1992

and June 30, 1993. Annabelle Saylor, who was an ESL teacher at Immigration and Refugee Services and who has extensive experience in preparing beginner-level ESL students for citizenship examinations, served as the primary researcher and writer of the study guide. Beverly Smith, Program Director of Immigration and Refugee Services, supervised Ms. Saylor. Ms. Smith is an approved proctor for the Educational Testing Service (ETS) and the Naturalization Assistance Board. She has administered the new citizenship examination since June 1992 in the Central Pennsylvania area. Ms. Smith also edited the study guide and wrote the final report. Several ESL teachers at Immigration and Refugee Services field tested the study guide with their ESL students, some of whom were preparing for the citizenship exam and some of whom had already taken the new citizenship examination. Douglas Nannen, a consultant for Immigration and Refugee Services, did the desktop publishing and layout of the text, supplied most of the graphics, and helped in the editing process.

Permanent copies of this report and study guide can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Adult Basic and Literacy Education, 333 Market Street, 12th floor, Harrisburg, PA 17126. Copies can also be obtained from AdvancE, the adult education clearinghouse of the Pennsylvania Department of Education. AdvancE is located at the same address listed above.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The ESL teaching staff of Immigration and Refugee Services of Catholic Charities felt a need to have a study guide to help their students prepare for the new citizenship examination. With the exception of a brief pamphlet published by the Educational Testing Service (which simply lists what a person should know to take the test), there were no other materials available for beginner-level ESL students (the above mentioned pamphlet is written for native-English speakers or advanced-level ESL students). Therefore, Immigration and Refugee Services set out to develop this study guide.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this project was to develop a study guide for beginner-level ESL students to help them prepare for the new standardized citizenship examination. The study guide was designated to be used either in an ESL classroom setting (with an ESL teacher guiding the students through the text) or for use individually by an ESL student. Use of the study guide hopefully will help ESL students feel comfortable with both the content and format of the new standardized citizenship examination.

PROCEDURE

One ESL teacher who was experienced in preparing ESL students for citizenship examinations was assigned to this project. Materials were collected from the INS, the Educational Testing Service, the Naturalization Assistance Board, and the federal textbooks on citizenship. The Educational

Testing Service has given Immigration and Refugee Services permission to use exact copies of the citizenship examination answer sheet.

The topics which are covered in the new citizenship examination include U.S. discovery and settlement, the Revolutionary War and independence, national government and the Constitution, state and local government, and U.S. history since 1800. It should be noted that some of the material is controversial. For example, there is much controversy over the idea that Christopher Columbus "discovered" America. This study guide was prepared to help individuals pass the citizenship examination; the correct answers on the citizenship examination require individuals to note that Christopher Columbus "discovered" America.

Five chapters, which include all information needed for the citizenship examination, were written. Exercises, including cloze and match exercises, were developed to correspond with each chapter. A draft version of the text, including exercises, was field tested by ESL teaching staff of Immigration and Refugee Services of Catholic Charities with their ESL students. Feedback from the field testing was used to determine any changes needed. Several changes were made as a result of the recommendations from field testing. The final product, the study guide, was then printed and bound for dissemination to the Pennsylvania Department of Education. Copies of the study guide are available through AdvancE.

CONCLUSION

This project met its objective of developing a study guide for the citizenship examination. Teachers may want to supplement the information in this study guide with other citizenship preparation manuals and/or with additional exercises. It is recommended that students take the two practice tests so that they have an understanding of the format of the new citizenship examination.

INTRODUCTION

This study guide is to prepare you for the new written citizenship test called the New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination. This examination is offered by the Naturalization Assistance Board and the Educational Testing Service. The exam is for persons with lawful permanent U.S. residence who are seeking to become citizens of the United States.

Some states let you choose whether you take the New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination or an oral examination with an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officer. Both test your knowledge of U.S. history and government and your knowledge of English. Although this study guide was written especially to prepare you for the New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination, its contents are also helpful for preparing for an INS oral citizenship examination.

In addition to covering facts on U.S. history and government, this study guide will familiarize you with the New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination format and style. Two sample tests are included in Appendix B. The answer sheets included in Appendix B are photocopies of the actual answer sheets used; this will help you become familiar with this type of answer sheet. It is suggested that you study the materials in this guide and then take the sample tests to see how you score. In the actual New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination, you must correctly answer 12 out of 20 questions and write or print a sentence read to you. More details about the test are included in Appendix B.

Good luck!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page

1. THE NEW WORLD

Christopher Columbus 1
Settlements 2
The Thirteen Colonies 4
Exercises 6

2. BECOMING A NATION

Unhappy Colonists 8
Declaring Independence 10
The Final Step 12
Exercises 13

3. THE NEW GOVERNMENT

The Constitutional Convention 15
The Three Branches of Government 16
The Members of the Three Branches 18
The Power of the People 20
The Bill of Rights 21
State and Local Government 22
Exercises 23

4. THE FIRST 100 YEARS

George Washington 25
Another War with England 26
The Star Spangled Banner 27
The United States Grows 28
A Country Divided 30
Abraham Lincoln 32
Exercises 33

5. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The U.S. in the Twentieth Century 35
World War I 36
The Great Depression 37
World War II 38
War Against Communism 39
The 50 States 40
Civil Rights 41
Exercises 42

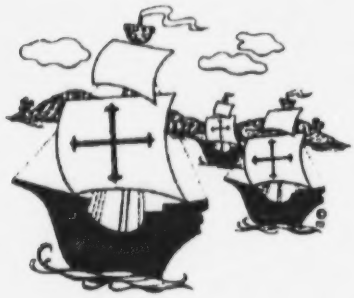
APPENDIX

A. ANSWERS TO CHAPTER EXERCISES 43
B. SAMPLE TESTS AND TEST INFORMATION 44

THE NEW WORLD

Chapter 1

Christopher Columbus



Christopher Columbus discovered the New World in 1492. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean with three ships that the king and queen of Spain gave him.

Columbus called the people he saw in the New World "Indians". These Indians, or Native Americans, were the first people to live in America. They were already here for thousands of years when Columbus arrived.

discover *- to be the first person to find something*

New World *- North and South America*

1

Settlements

After Columbus discovered America, other explorers came and claimed land for their countries.

Spanish people came to look for gold. Priests came to teach the Native Americans about the Christian religion. Not many Spanish people came to live in the New World.

Some people came from France to explore the new land and to get furs. Not many French people came to live here.

People came from England to begin a new life in America. These people were called settlers. Many of the early settlers died because they didn't have good houses or enough food. Others died from disease or from fighting with the Native Americans.

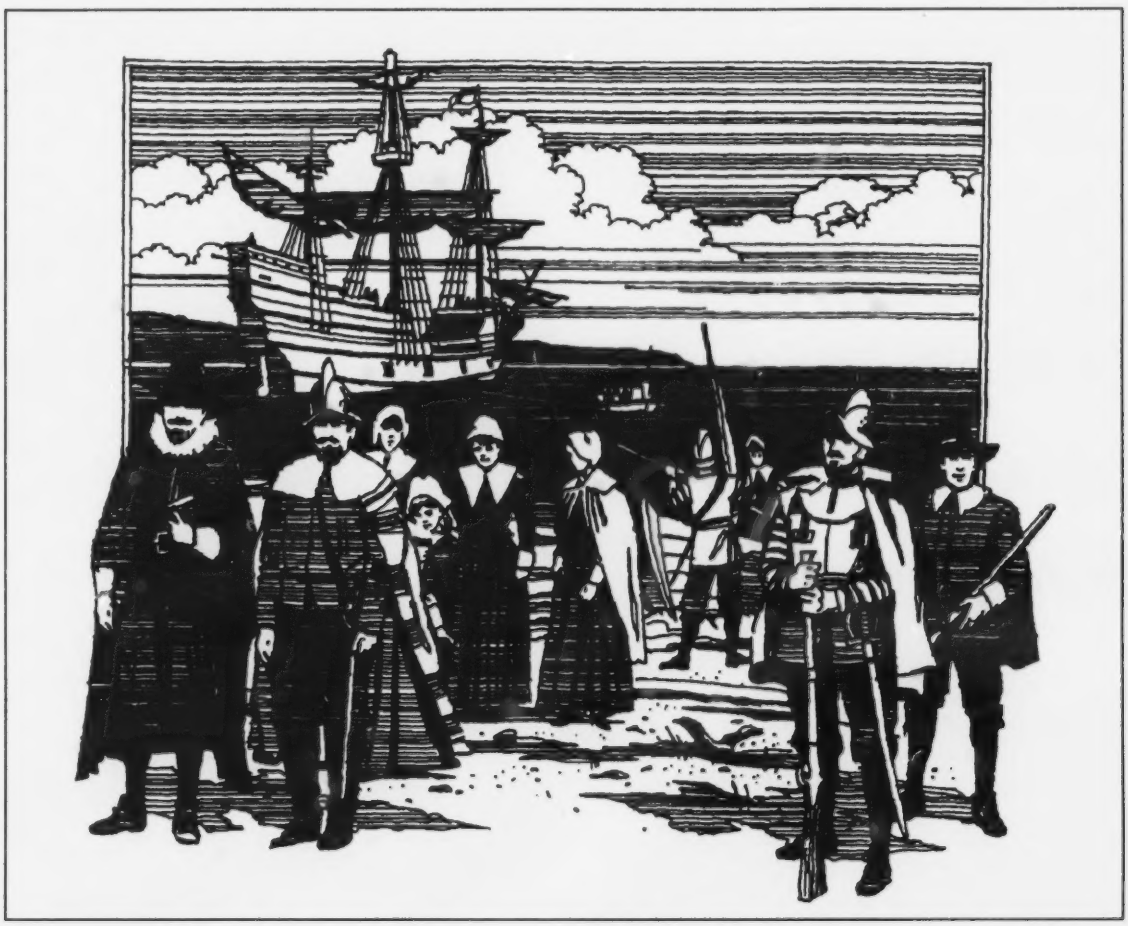
claim *- to tell others that something is yours*

explore *- to go to a new place to see what is there*

furs *- animal skins used to make coats*

settler *- someone who goes to a new place to live*

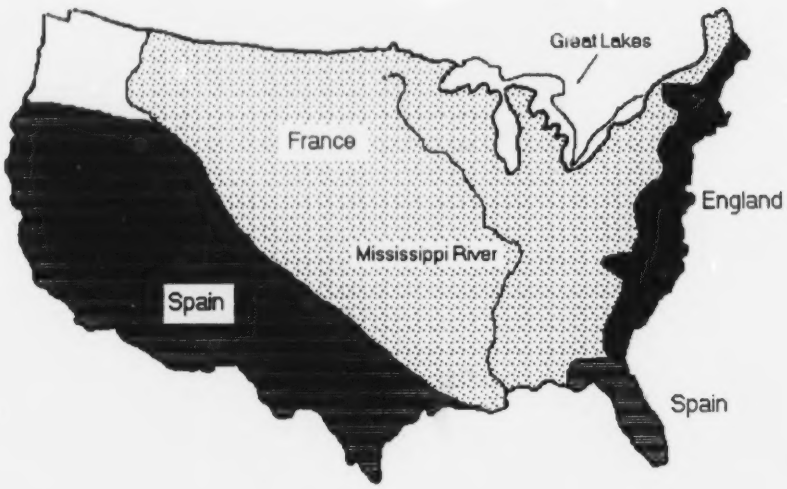
One early settlement was Jamestown, Virginia. It was started in 1607 and was the first settlement to survive. Another early settlement was Plymouth, Massachusetts. It started when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.



survive *- to live or continue, not die*
Pilgrims *- a group of religious people*

The Thirteen Colonies

By 1700, three European countries claimed most of the land in America.

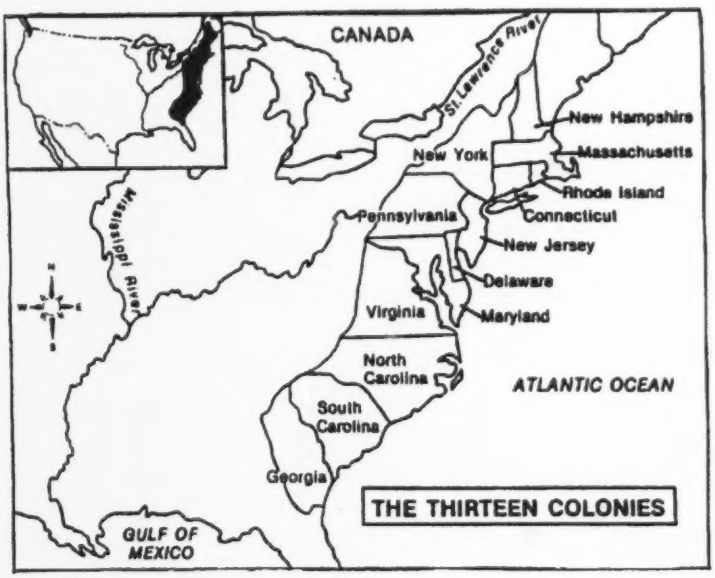


Spain claimed the land that is now Florida and the Southwest United States. France claimed the land along the Mississippi and around the Great Lakes. France's territory included most of the center of the country. England claimed the East Coast.

territory - *land*

Most of the people in America lived along the Atlantic Ocean. They lived in the British colonies.

By the 1730s, there were 13 colonies . The king of England was also the king of the colonies far across the ocean.



New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia

colony *- settled land that belongs to another country*

5

Exercises

Choose the correct answer.

1. The land Christopher Columbus discovered was called:

   a. India
   b. The New World
   c. Spain
   d. The colonies

2. The people who lived in the New World before Columbus came were:

   a. Spaniards
   b. Colonists
   c. Indians
   d. Pilgrims

3. People who came to the New World to stay and begin new lives were called:

   a. explorers
   b. Indians
   c. traders
   d. settlers

4. The first permanent settlement in the New World was at:

   a. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
   b. St. Augustine, Florida
   c. Jamestown, Virginia
   d. Washington, D.C.

5. Which country did not claim land in the New World?

a. France
b. England
c. India
d. Spain

6. Which of these was <u>not</u> one of the 13 colonies?

a. Ohio
b. Virginia
c. Massachusetts
d. Maryland

Fill in the blanks.	1492	Pilgrims	Indians
	people	discovered	thirteen

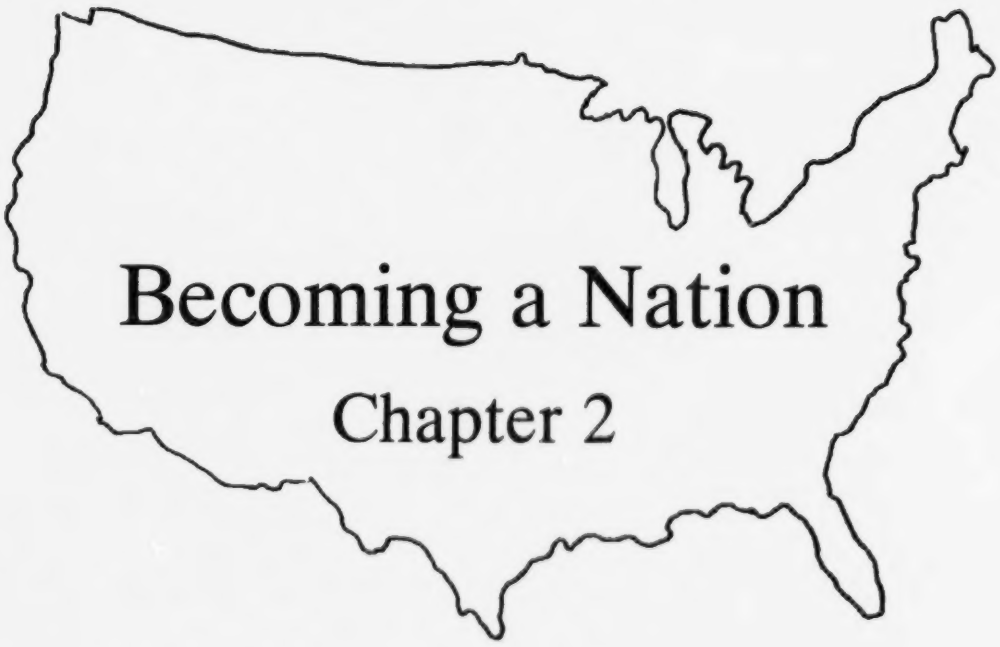
Columbus _____ America in _____ .

The first _____ who lived in this land were called _____.

The _____ landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

By 1770, there were _____ colonies.

(Answers are on page 43 in Appendix A)

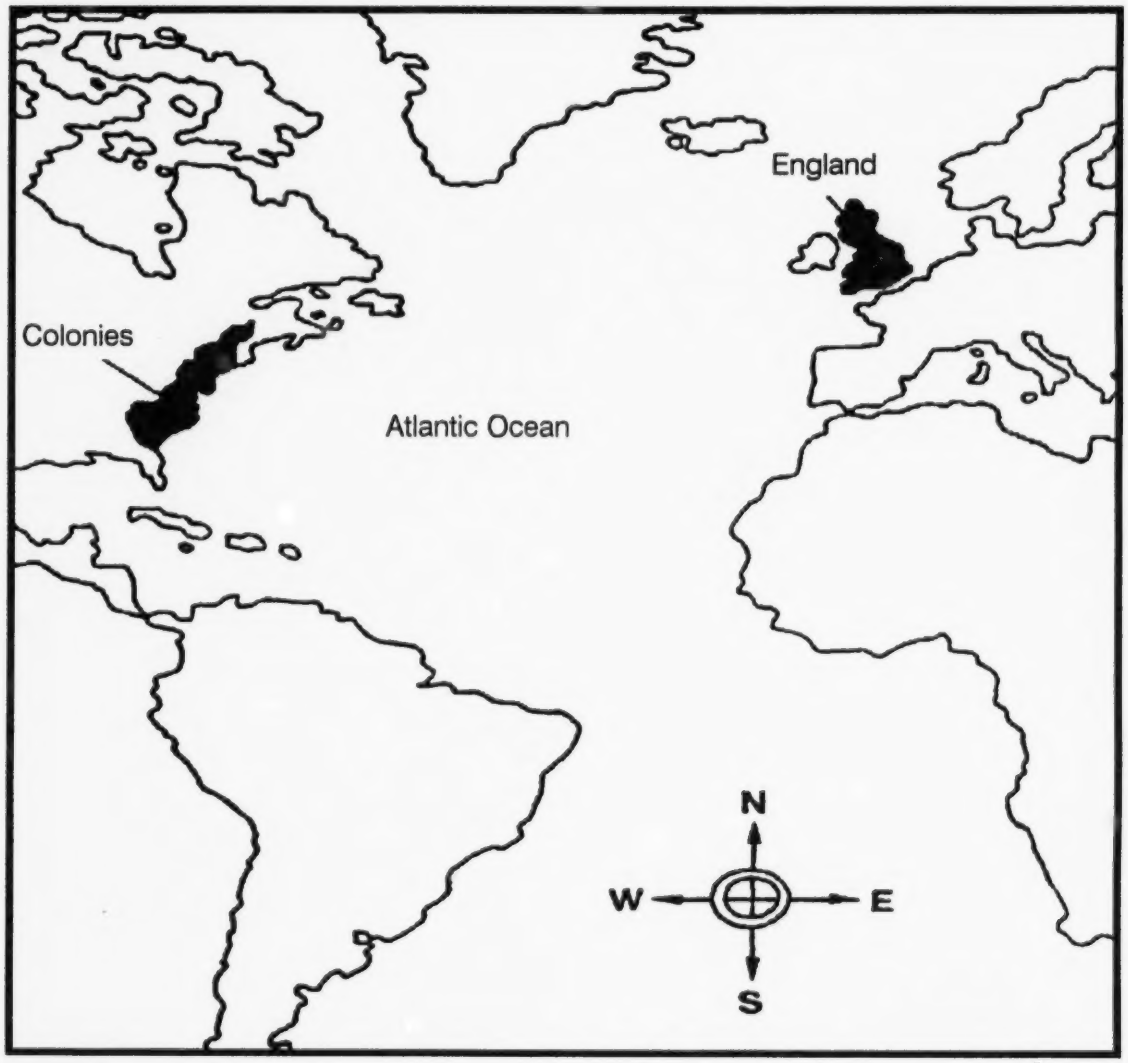


Becoming a Nation

Chapter 2

Unhappy Colonists

By the 1760s, England owned almost half of North America. In the 13 colonies, people had assemblies where they made their own laws. They also had to obey the laws of the king of England, King George.



8

The colonists did not like some of the king's laws. The laws said they had to pay taxes and could not trade with other countries. The colonists could only trade with England. Sometimes they had to allow British soldiers to live in their homes. The colonists were angry that the British government told them what to do. Most of all, they were angry that they could not send representatives to England to speak for them.

assembly - *meeting*
colonist - *someone who lives in a colony*
trade - *to buy and sell*
British - *another word for English*
representative - *someone who speaks for you*

Declaring Independence

When King George put a higher tax on tea, the colonists in Boston, Massachusetts were angry. Some men dressed like Native Americans and threw all the English tea off the boat and into the harbor. They called it the Boston Tea Party.

In 1774, representatives from each colony met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This meeting was called the First Continental Congress. At this meeting, the representatives decided to start their own army.

The British leaders were worried about keeping control of the colonies. They sent more soldiers to Boston. One of the colonists, Paul Revere, rode his horse through the villages near Boston to warn the people. He shouted, "The British are coming!"

In 1775, the colonists fought the British soldiers in Lexington, a small town near Boston. This was the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

The colonists had a second meeting. The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1775. The representatives from the colonies agreed that they were not happy under the king's laws. They asked Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration said that the colonies wanted to be free from England.

On July 4, 1776, the representatives met in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. They signed the Declaration of Independence. We call July 4 Independence Day and remember it every year as our nation's birthday.

harbor *- a safe place for ships*

The Final Step

The colonies fought the British for seven years. The Revolutionary War, or War of Independence, began in 1775 and ended in 1781.

The American soldiers, called the Colonial Army, had little training and few supplies. The British soldiers were well-trained, and they had everything they needed. The colonists fought for their homes, their land and their freedom. They also were led by a good general, George Washington. They won their freedom. The United States was now an independent country.

The new country needed a new flag. In 1781 our country had 13 states, so the new flag had 13 stars and 13 stripes.

general *- leader of the army*
independent *- free, separate*

Exercises

Choose the correct answer.

1. The people in the 13 colonies had to pay taxes to:

   a. France
   b. England
   c. Holland
   d. Spain

2. At the Boston Tea Party, some colonists:

   a. drank tea
   b. danced
   c. threw boxes of tea into the water
   d. paid taxes

3. The Revolutionary War began in:

   a. Massachusetts
   b. Pennsylvania
   c. England
   d. Philadelphia

4. The Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on:

   a. July 4, 1776
   b. October 12, 1492
   c. May 30, 1800
   d. December 25, 1776

Matching

Write the correct letter on the line.

1. The man who warned the colonists that the British soldiers were coming _____
2. He wrote the Declaration of Independence _____
3. He led the American army in the Revolutionary War _____
4. These soldiers were well-trained _____
5. The city where the colonists usually had important meetings _____
6. It said that the colonists wanted their freedom from England _____

(Answers are on page 43 in Appendix A)

Answers

a. Philadelphia

b. the Declaration of Independence

c. thirteen

d. British

e. Paul Revere

f. New York

g. American

h. GeorgeWashington

i. the Constitution

j. Thomas Jefferson

k. fifty

The New Government

Chapter 3

The Constitutional Convention

After the Revolutionary War, the United States became an independent country with 13 states. It needed a government to unite the states.

Representatives from each state met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The meeting was called the Constitutional Convention. The representatives took almost six years to plan the new government.

In 1789, the thirteen states approved the new plan called the Constitution.The Constitution is the supreme, or highest, law of the land. It contains the laws on which our country is built.

unite - *hold together*
supreme - *most important*

The Three Branches of Government

The Constitution divides the government into three branches, or parts:

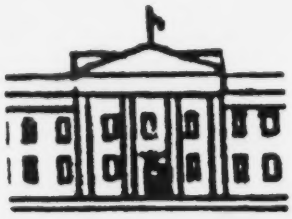
The Legislative Branch

Senators and representatives work in this branch. 100 senators work in the Senate, and 435 representatives work in the House of Representatives. The Senate and the House of Representatives together are called the Congress. Senators and representatives are called congressmen.

The senators and the representatives work in the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. Their job is to make the laws of the United States.

The Executive Branch

The President, the Vice President and the Cabinet work in this branch.



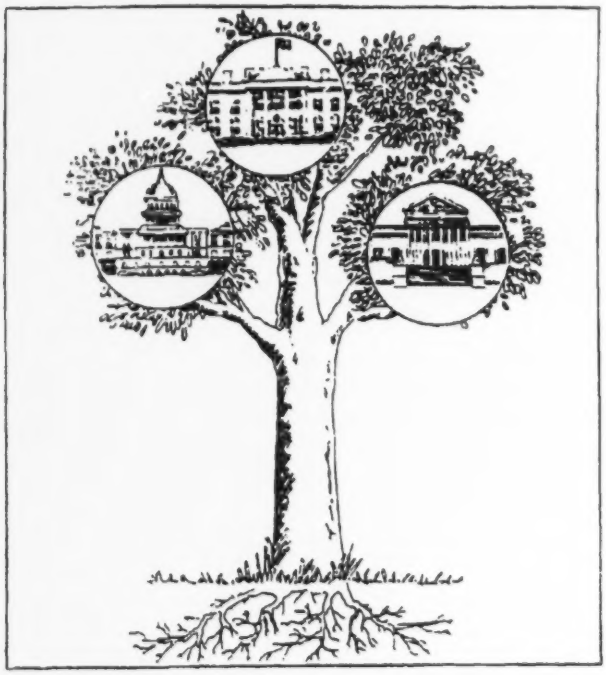
They work in the White House. The President lives in the White House too. Their job is to enforce the laws of the United States.

The Judicial Branch

This branch includes the Supreme Court and all federal courts. Nine Supreme Court justices (judges) work in the Supreme Court. One of them is the chief justice.

The Supreme Court works in the Supreme Court building. Their job is to interpret the laws of the United States.

There are three branches of government so that no one branch or person can have too much power. Each branch keeps the others from getting too strong. We call this the system of checks and balances.



For example, the president may veto a law written by Congress. However, Congress can still pass the law if two-thirds of its members favor it.

Cabinet *- fourteen people who help the president make decisions*

enforce *- to make sure people obey the laws*

interpret *- to explain the laws*

system *- a way of doing something*

veto *- not approve*

The Members of the Three Branches of Government

The three branches of government work together.

The Legislative Branch

Senators are elected for a six-year term. Representatives are elected for a two-year term. The people of each state elect two senators. If there are many people in a state, they can elect many representatives. If there are few people in a state, they can elect only a few representatives. Senators and representatives can be elected many times.

Senators must be at least 30 years old. They must be U.S. citizens for nine years or more. Representatives must be at least 25 years old. They must be citizens seven years or more.

The Executive Branch

The president is the Chief Executive of the United States. The president is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States.The president and the vice president are elected for four years. They can be elected for two terms.

The president appoints, or chooses, the members of his Cabinet.

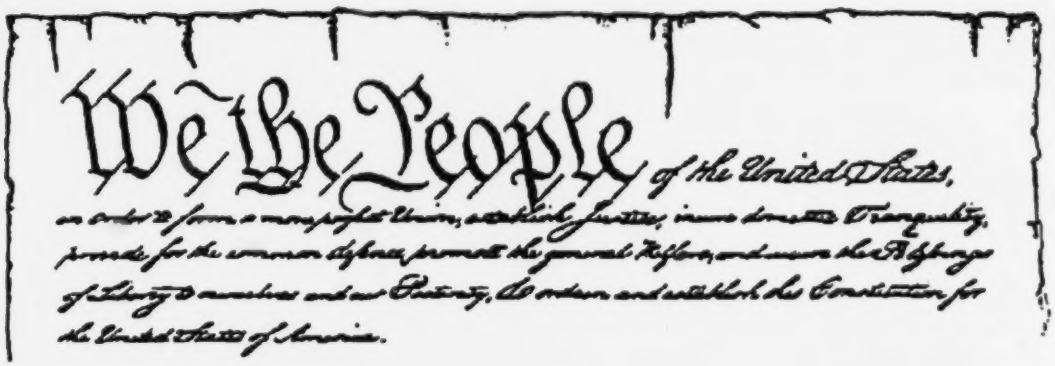
The president and vice president must be at least 35 years old. They must be born in the United States.

The Judicial Branch

There are nine Supreme Court justices. They are appointed by the president. The Senate must agree with the president before someone can become a justice. Supreme Court justices can work in this job for their lifetime.

term *- how long someone works in government*

The Power of the People



The Constitution of the United States begins with the words, "We the people of the United States..." The people of the United States have power. They choose, or elect, the leaders of government. The people do this by voting. Voting is an important privilege and duty of citizens of the United States.

A government where the people decide who the leaders will be is called a democracy. In a democracy, the people vote to decide who the government leaders are.

privilege *- a special right*
vote *- to choose someone to lead the government*

The Bill of Rights

After the states agreed to the Constitution, the people added a list of rights to it. This list is called the Bill of Rights. It was passed in 1791. It includes rights, or freedoms, such as: freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion, and freedom from unfair punishment.

An addition to the Constitution is called an amendment. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments. After the Bill of Rights, the United States added 16 more amendments, making a total of 26.

Some of these amendments:

- ended slavery
- gave the right to vote to women, black people, and citizens age 18 and older
- limited the time a person could be president

press *- newspapers and magazines*

State Government

Each state government has its own Constitution. These Constitutions provide for three branches, like the federal government.

In state government, a governor is the head of the executive branch.

The legislative branch in a state is usually made up of two elected groups, the Senate and the Assembly.

In state government, the judicial branch is the state courts and justices.

Local Government

Most cities and towns have a mayor. The mayor leads the executive branch. There is usually a city council also. It helps to make decisions.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer.

1. The supreme, or highest, law of the land is:
   a. the President
   b. the court
   c. the Constitution
   d. the legislative branch

2. The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two houses of:
   a. the Cabinet
   b. the Supreme Court
   c. the White House
   d. Congress

3. Making the laws of the United States is the job of:
   a. the legislative branch
   b. the judicial branch
   c. the executive branch
   d. the people

4. The number of Supreme Court justices is:
   a. 13
   b. 9
   c. 26
   d. 3

5. A change or addition to the Constitution is called:

   a. a balance
   b. a branch
   c. an article
   d. an amendment

6. Senators are elected for a term of:

   a. 8 years
   b. 2 years
   c. 4 years
   d. 6 years

True or False?

1. _____ Senators work in the Capitol building and interpret the laws of the United States.
2. _____ Supreme Court justices are elected by the people.
3. _____ The Bill of Rights is the name of the first ten amendments to the Constitution.
4. _____ The governor of a state works in the executive branch.
5. _____ The people of the United States elect the leaders of government.

(Answers are on page 43 in Appendix A)

THE FIRST 100 YEARS

Chapter 4

George Washington

The first president elected by the people in the United States was George Washington. George Washington is called the father of our country because he helped to make the new country.

George Washington was the president for two terms.

Another War with England

After the Revolutionary War, bad feelings continued between the United States and England.

In the early 1800s, England tried to end American trade with France. The British navy stopped American ships that tried to go to France. This made the Americans very angry. They wanted freedom of the seas.

The War of 1812 began. For two years, the United States and England fought on land and sea. Each side won many battles. The British came to Washington, D.C., which was the capital of the United States, and burned the Capitol building and the White House.

No one won the War of 1812. England did not win any more land. The United States also did not win any land, but it showed it was strong. When the war ended, other countries knew that the United States was a strong nation. The United States and England never fought again.

battle *- a fight between two armies*

The Star Spangled Banner

One battle in the War of 1812 took place at night near Baltimore, Maryland. Francis Scott Key watched the fighting from a ship. In the morning, he saw the American flag still flying, and he wrote the words of the National Anthem of the United States. Its name is "The Star Spangled Banner".

anthem - a song

banner - a flag

The Star Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave?
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

27

The United States Grows

In the 1800s, explorers and settlers moved west across the United States. Settlers moved because they could get good land for new farms. Others went to find gold.

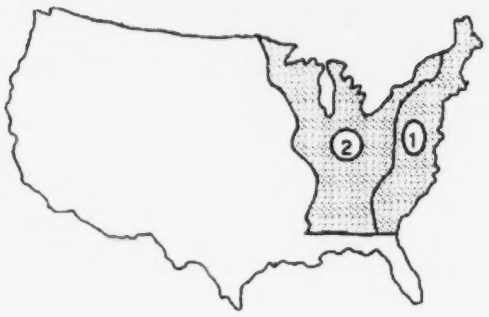
In 1789, when George Washington became the first president, the United States was small. It was only one-third the size it is now.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from France. This doubled the size of the United States.

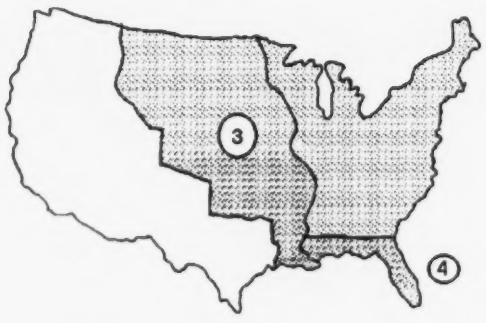
In 1819, the United States added Florida. It added Texas in 1845. In 1846, the Oregon Country in the Northwest became part of the United States. By 1853, the Southwest was added, and the United States was almost complete.

double *- to make twice as big*

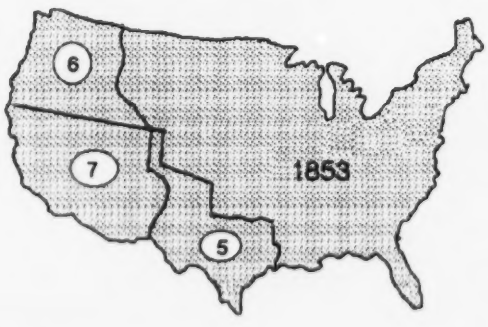
The United States Grows



1. The 13 Colonies, 1781
2. When George Washington became president, 1789



3. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
4. Florida, 1819



5. Texas, 1845
6. Oregon Country, 1846
7. The Southwest, 1853

29

A Country Divided

In 1860, the states in the South were different from the states in the North. The northern states had farms and factories. The southern states had large farms called plantations. Slaves worked on the plantations and grew cotton.

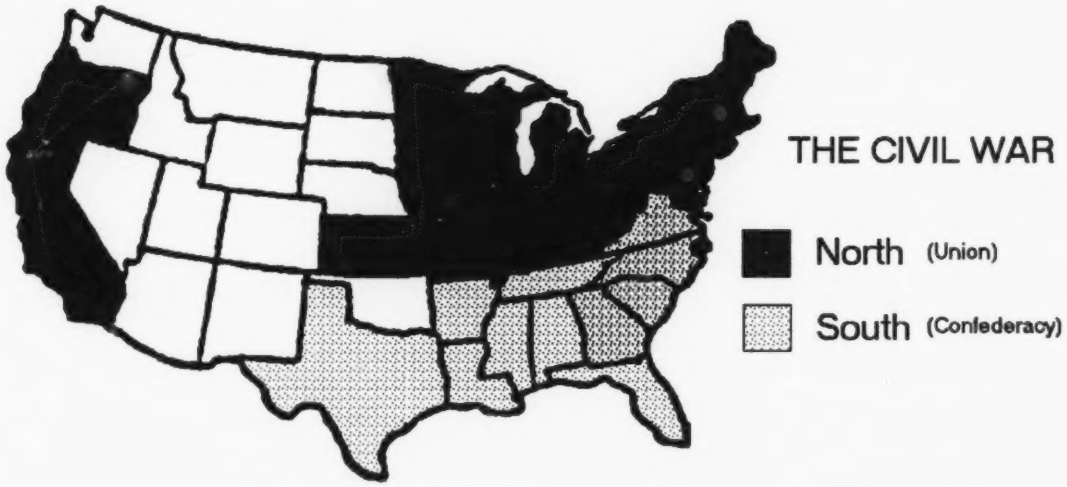
The South did not have many factories. It had to buy everything from the North or from other countries. This was very expensive.

Many people in the North were against slavery. Abraham Lincoln was too. When he became president, people in the southern states were unhappy. They needed the slaves to work on the plantations. Eleven states in the South decided to start their own country. They called themselves the Confederacy. They did not want to be part of the United States. The North, however, wanted all the states to stay united but without slavery. The northern states called themselves the Union. The United States became a divided country.

The South started its own army, and the Civil War, or War Between the States, began. The North had more money, factories and soldiers than the

South. The South fought on its own territory and had good army leaders.

The war lasted for five years, from 1861 to 1865. Sometimes family members fought against other family members because they believed in different things. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers died. Finally the North won the war, and the North and the South became one country again.



slave *- someone who is owned by another person*
plantation *- a very large farm*
divided *- cut into parts*

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was our sixteenth president. He was also one of our greatest presidents.

Lincoln was president during the Civil War. He wanted the country to be united. He also wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to the slaves in the South. This became the 13th amendment to the Constitution. Five days after the Civil War ended, Lincoln was assassinated.

assassinate - *murder*

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. The War of 1812 was between the United States and:

   a. Mexico
   b. Spain
   c. France
   d. England

2. One reason for the Civil War was:

   a. freedom of the seas
   b. slavery
   c. taxes
   d. bad leaders

3. The National Anthem of the United States is:

   a. The Star Spangled Banner
   b. America the Beautiful
   c. God Bless America
   d. This Land Is Your Land

4. The slaves were freed by:

   a. the Declaration of Independence
   b. the Emancipation Proclamation
   c. the Constitution
   d. the Bill of Rights

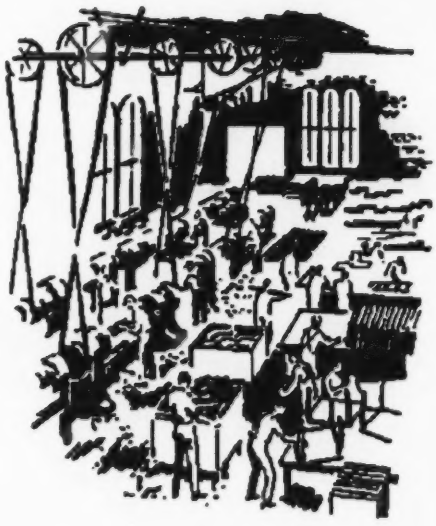
Answer yes or no.

1. Was Washington, D.C. the capital of the United States during the Civil War? _____
2. Did Francis Scott Key write the Star Spangled Banner? _____
3. Was Abraham Lincoln the tenth president of the United States? _____
4. In the Civil War, did the East fight the West? _____
5. Did Abraham Lincoln want the North and South to be one country? _____
6. Did the British burn New York City in the War of 1812? _____
7. Was the North against slavery? _____
8. Was the National Anthem written during the Civil War? _____
9. Was the Civil War between two different countries? _____
10. Did the South have more factories than the North? _____

(Answers are on page 43 in Appendix A)

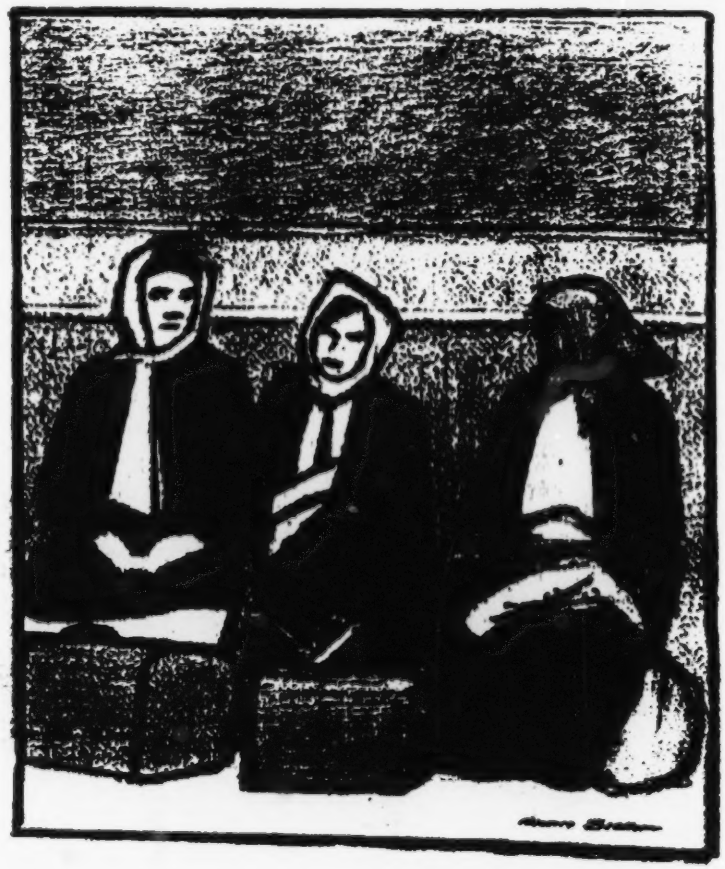
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chapter 5



The United States in the Twentieth Century

America changed in the twentieth century. Cities and factories grew, and people left farms to work in the factories. Immigrants came to the United States from other countries. They worked in the factories too. The United States became one of the strongest countries in the world.



twentieth century - *1900-1999*

35

World War I

In 1914, war began in Europe. England, France and Russia fought Germany and Austria. At first, the United States did not want to join the war. Then Germany sank many American ships with its submarines. In 1917, the United States joined England, France and Russia. Together they won the war.

When the war ended in 1918, Germany was a poor, weak country. No one believed it would ever be a strong country again.

Altogether, thirty countries fought in this war, so we call it World War I.

It was also the first war that used modern ways of fighting. There were airplanes, tanks and submarines.

submarine - *an underwater boat*
modern - *new*

The Great Depression

After World War I, there were ten good years in the United States. The country was at peace, and the economy was good.

In 1929, there was a change in the economy. The United States began ten years of depression. Businesses and banks closed. Many people had no jobs, no money, and no food. We call this time the Great Depression. The economy did not begin to improve until the 1940s.

economy *- all the businesses and workers in a country*

depression *- a time when the economy is very bad*

World War II

In the 1930s, a new leader, Adolph Hitler, was trying to make Germany strong again. The German army invaded many countries in Europe. England, France and Russia tried to stop the German army. They needed help.

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The next day, the United States joined the war against Germany, Italy and Japan (called the Axis Powers). The United States fought in many countries around the world. In 1945, the war ended. The Allies (the United States, England, France and Russia) won.

The President of the United States during World War II was Franklin Roosevelt. He was the only president to serve four terms.

After World War II, the countries of the world began the United Nations. At the United Nations, countries talk about world problems and try to solve them in a peaceful way. The United Nations meets in New York City.

invade *- to send an army into another country*

serve *- to work in government*

solve *- to fix*

War Against Communism

After World War II, most of the countries of the world became either free or communist. In a communist government a few people are in control and rule by force.

The Soviet Union was a communist empire. For many years the Soviet Union talked and acted against the United States. The countries never began to fight with guns. Instead it was a "cold war".

The United States had two wars against communist forces. The United States fought together with the United Nations against North Korea from 1950 to 1953. There was no winner.

From 1964 to 1975 the United States fought together with South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam. After 1975, North Vietnam took control of the whole country.

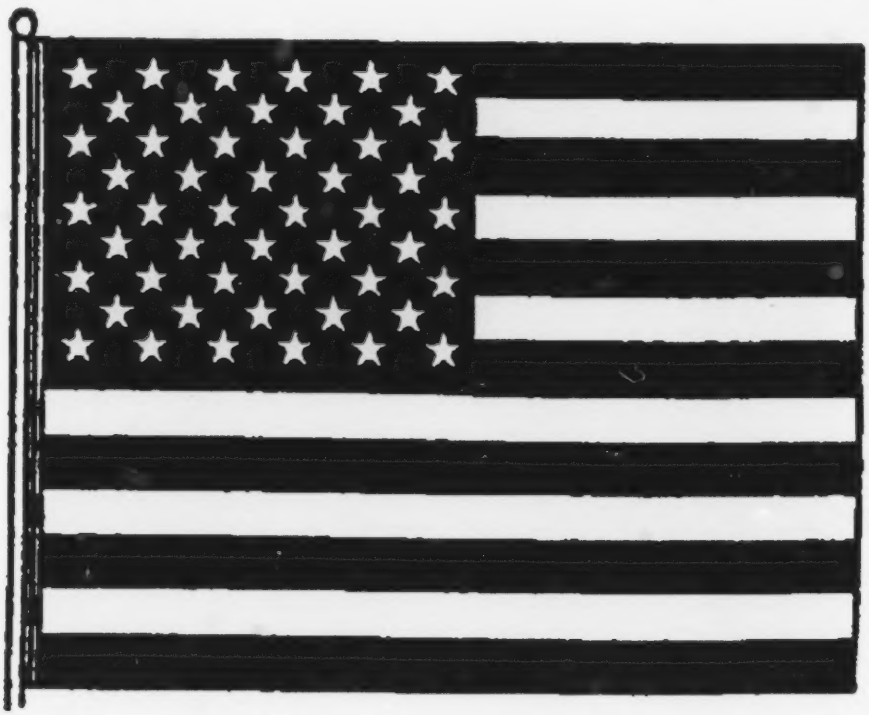
empire *- united countries with a strong government*

cold war *- ways of fighting another country without killing or injuring anyone*

The 50 States

At first, there were 13 states in the United States. As the country grew, there were more states. The last two states to join the United States were Alaska and Hawaii. They became states in 1959.

The United States flag now has 50 stars, one for each state. It has 13 stripes, one for each of the 13 original colonies.



original *- first*

Civil Rights

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In the 1950s and 1960s, black people in the United States said they did not have the same rights as other people. Sometimes they could not get jobs or homes because they were black. In some places, black people could not eat in white people's restaurants.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was an important black leader. He worked for equal rights (also called civil rights) for blacks and other people. He led many peaceful demonstrations. In 1968, King was assassinated.

The government later made new laws that gave all people equal rights.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. The only president to be elected four times was:

   a. George Washington
   b. Ronald Reagan
   c. John Kennedy
   d. Franklin Roosevelt

2. In World War II, the United States fought against:

   a. Russia and Germany
   b. Germany and France
   c. Germany and Japan
   d. Switzerland and Italy

3. A place where the countries of the world meet to talk about problems is:

   a. the United Nations
   b. the League of Nations
   c. the World Bank
   d. the United States Senate

4. An important civil rights leader of the 1950s and 60s was:

   a. Muhammed Ali
   b. Michael Jackson
   c. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   d. Nikita Khrushchev

(Answers are on page 43 in Appendix A)

APPENDIX A

ANSWERS TO CHAPTER QUESTIONS

APPENDIX A

ANSWERS TO CHAPTER EXERCISES

CHAPTER 1

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. a

Fill in the Blanks

Columbus discovered America in 1492.

The first people who lived in this land were called Indians.

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

By 1770, there were thirteen colonies.

CHAPTER 2

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a

Matching

1. e
2. j
3. h
4. d
5. a
6. b

CHAPTER 3

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. d

True or False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True

CHAPTER 4

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. b

Answer yes or no

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
5. Yes
6. No
7. Yes
8. No
9. No
10. No

CHAPTER 5

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. c

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TEST
TWO SAMPLE TESTS
ANSWER SHEET
TEST ANSWERS

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW CITIZENS PROJECT ENGLISH AND CITIZENSHIP EXAMINATION

The New Citizens Project English and Citizenship Examination is for persons with lawful permanent residence seeking to become United States citizens (called naturalization). This examination has been officially approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). A passing score obtained no more than one year before your application for citizenship will satisfy all requirements of the INS for knowledge of English (reading and writing ability), history, and government for naturalization. If you pass this examination, you will not be asked questions about history, government, or your reading and writing abilities in English at your INS interview. However, at the interview you must be able to understand and respond in English to questions about your application for citizenship.

The Examination includes:

- Twenty (20) questions in English on U.S. history and government. You must mark the right answer from four possible answers given. The examiner will read aloud the questions (but not the possible answers) as you read them from your test booklet.
- One (1) short sentence read to you in English which you must write or print in English.

- Two sections, Test A and Test B; each part has twenty (20) different questions and one written sentence. This gives you two chances to pass. You need to pass only one part of the two sections.

Other Information:

- Each examination takes about 30 minutes; if you stay for Test A and Test B, it should take approximately one hour.
- It is recommended that you take both Test A and Test B examinations; it can only help you pass the examination.
- To pass a test, you need to answer 12 out of 20 questions correctly. You also need to pass one of the writing exercises on the same date.
- If you pass the test, the INS will be notified that you passed. You will receive an official notice that you passed and you should take this notice to your naturalization interview with INS.
- If you fail the test, no information about your score is given to the INS.
- The examination is only offered four times per year.

For information about registration, test centers, and fees, call 1-800-358-6230 (you need to call from a push button telephone).

The Route to Citizenship

Immigrants with green cards (legal permanent residents) who are 18 or older are eligible to apply for citizenship after living in the United States for five years, or after three years if married to a citizen. Green-card holders are entitled to many of the benefits available to citizens — for example, they are eligible for public assistance (unemployment compensation and Medicare). But they can't do everything a citizen can. Here are some of the key distinctions, and a brief summary of the steps to naturalization.

BENEFITS OF CITIZENSHIP:

Citizens can vote, serve on juries and qualify for all government jobs; green-card holders can't.

Citizens travel freely; green-card holders are subject to time limits on travel abroad.

Citizens can sponsor more relatives entering the United States (green-card holders can't sponsor parents or siblings); citizens' relatives are processed faster.

NATURALIZATION: The steps from green card to citizenship

1 PHOTOGRAPHS
Have three color photographs taken.

2 FINGERPRINTS
Have fingerprints taken at a police station, sheriff's office, immigration office, commercial shop or immigrant community center.

3 APPLICATION
Fill out the four-page Immigration and Naturalization Service application for U.S. citizenship. Its questions cover residential and employment history, marital status, military service, and criminal record, if any. It also contains questions about politics and character. For example:

- Have you ever been a habitual drunkard?
- Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
- Have you ever practiced polygamy?

4 MAIL FORM AND FEE
Enclose a $90 fee with the application; mail to INS.
Expect to wait several months to receive an interview date.

5 PREPARE FOR EXAM
As an alternative to taking an English and civics test at the interview, take the standardized Educational Testing Service exam at an immigrant agency, for a $16 fee. Sample questions:
- During the Civil War, the president was . . . ?
- Where were the original 13 colonies?

6 INTERVIEW
Report to interview. Bring documents to support application information.

7 SWEARING-IN
If you pass, report to a swearing-in ceremony.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service
Megan Jaegerman/The New York Times

N.Y. Times News Service

TEST A

Instructions: Read each question. Pick the best answer. Fill in the circle with the letter (A,B,C, or D) of the correct answer on the answer sheet.

1. Where were the original 13 American colonies?

   A. On the East Coast
   B. On the West Coast
   C. In the Midwest
   D. In the Southwest

2. When is Independence Day?

   A. May 30
   B. July 4
   C. September 7
   D. November 24

3. The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution are called:

   A. The Bill of Rights
   B. The Rights of States
   C. The Articles of Confederation
   D. The Declaration of Independence

4. Freedom of speech and religion are protected by:

   A. The Declaration of Independence
   B. The Bill of Rights
   C. Early laws of Congress
   D. State laws

5. The first President of the United States was:

   A. Abraham Lincoln
   B. James Madison
   C. Thomas Jefferson
   D. George Washington

6. During the Civil War, the president was:

   A. Ulysses S. Grant
   B. Andrew Jackson
   C. Abraham Lincoln
   D. Theodore Roosevelt

7. An amendment to the Constitution gave to women the right to:

   A. Vote
   B. Free speech
   C. Own property
   D. Serve in the Army

8. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States entered:

   A. World War I
   B. World War II
   C. The Korean War
   D. The Vietnam War

9. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a:

   A. Senator
   B. Governor
   C. Medical scientist
   D. Civil rights leader

10. Where is the United States Capitol?

   A. Washington, D.C.
   B. New York City
   C. Philadelphia, PA
   D. Boston, MA

11. The head of the executive branch of the United States government is the:

A. Governor
B. President
C. Chief Justice
D. Speaker of the House

12. The president is elected every:

A. Year
B. Two years
C. Four years
D. Six years

13. United States Senators are elected for a term of:

A. Two years
B. Six years
C. Four years
D. Eight years

14. The head of the executive branch in a state is the:

A. President
B. Chief Justice
C. Governor
D. Mayor

15. In the Senate, each state has:

A. Two members
B. Membership based on its population
C. One member
D. Four members

16. In World War II, the United States fought against:

A. Russia and Germany
B. Germany and Japan
C. England and France
D. Korea

17. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States is the:

A. Attorney General
B. Congress
C. President
D. Vice-President

18. The person who wrote the Declaration of Independence was:

A. Benjamin Franklin
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. George Washington
D. Abraham Lincoln

19. The branch of government that makes law is the:

A. Legislative branch
B. Judicial branch
C. Executive branch
D. Supreme Court

20. From 1964 to 1975, the United States was involved in a war against communist forces in:

A. Japan
B. The Philippines
C. Korea
D. Vietnam

TEST A
Continued

The person giving the examination will read one (1) sentence aloud two times. You will be asked to write the sentence on the answer sheet (see the box titled WRITING EXERCISE: Copy sentence here) so that someone could easily read it.

Have a friend read one (or all) of the sentences below while you write or print it on the answer sheet.

These are samples of the kinds of sentences you will be asked to write:

- The President lives in the White House.
- The American people live in freedom.
- The American flag has fifty stars.

Answer Sheet for Test A

NAME

Last | First | MI

1-688 NUMBER

TEST FORM

PRACTICE: 1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP CODE:

Mark your answers here

SESSION ONE (Form A)

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	11	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	12	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	13	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	14	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	15	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
6	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

WRITING EXERCISE: Copy sentence here.

① ② ③

DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA

42432

NCS Trans-Optic EP-36703.321 Printed in U.S.A.

TEST B

Instructions: Read each question. Pick the best answer. Fill in the circle with the letter (A,B,C, or D) of the correct answer on the answer sheet.

1. On the American flag, each star represents a:

   A. State
   B. Colony
   C. Congress person
   D. Vote

2. A change in the Constitution is called:

   A. A right
   B. A law
   C. An amendment
   D. An assurance

3. The original people in America were:

   A. English colonists
   B. American Indians
   C. Spanish settlers
   D. French traders

4. The branch of government that enforces the law is the:

   A. Judicial branch
   B. Legislative branch
   C. Executive branch
   D. Supreme Court

5. The number of Supreme Court justices is:

   A. Twelve
   B. Nine
   C. Fifty
   D. Ten

6. Christopher Columbus came to America in:

   A. 1492
   B. 1626
   C. 1789
   D. 1503

7. A person may apply for U.S. citizenship after how many years of lawful permanent residency:

   A. Ten
   B. One
   C. Five
   D. Twenty

8. The national anthem of the United States is:

   A. America the Beautiful
   B. God Bless America
   C. Stars and Stripes Forever
   D. The Star Spangled Banner

9. Which one of the following states was not one of the original 13 colonies:

   A. Connecticut
   B. Pennsylvania
   C. Florida
   D. Georgia

10. The Declaration of Independence was signed on:

    A. July 4, 1776
    B. October 12, 1492
    C. May 30, 1801
    D. December 25, 1776

11. The branch of government which includes the Supreme Court is the:

A. Legislative branch
B. Judicial branch
C. Executive branch
D. Congress

12. The Revolutionary War was won by:

A. The British
B. the American Indians
C. The Colonial Army
D. The French

13. The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two houses of:

A. The Cabinet
B. The White House
C. Congress
D. The Supreme Court

14. The war that took place between 1861 and 1865 was the:

A. Civil War
B. Revolutionary War
C. Spanish-American War
D. War with England

15. The president of the U.S. during World War II was:

A. John F. Kennedy
B. Ronald Reagan
C. Dwight Eisenhower
D. Franklin D. Roosevelt

16. The last states to be added to the United States were:

A. Alaska and Hawaii
B. Puerto Rico and Hawaii
C. Guam and Hawaii
D. Alaska and Puerto Rico

17. The leader of the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War was:

A. Thomas Jefferson
B. Paul Revere
C. Abraham Lincoln
D. George Washington

18. The Civil War was won by:

A. The South
B. The North
C. The Colonial Army
D. The British

19. The Axis Powers in World War II included:

A. France, England and Russia
B. Japan, Germany and Italy
C. Switzerland and Finland
D. France, England, The United States and Russia

20. In the 1950's, the U.S. fought together with the United Nations against communist forces in:

A. North Korea
B. Vietnam
C. Japan
D. The Philippines

TEST B
Continued

Once again, the examiner will read one (1) sentence aloud two times and you must write or print the sentence on the answer sheet. Have a friend read a sentence to you from the samples below:

- I want to live in the United States.
- The birthday of the United States is on July 4th.
- The Constitution gives freedom to people in the United States.

Answer sheet for Test B

Name _____

1-688-A-Number

TEST FORM

TEST CENTER

USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY

Mark your answers here →

SESSION TWO (Form B)

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	11	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	12	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	13	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	14	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	15	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
6	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

WRITING EXERCISE: Copy sentence here

① ② ③

DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA

42432

ANSWERS TO SAMPLE TESTS

TEST A	TEST B
1. A	1. A
2. B	2. C
3. A	3. B
4. B	4. C
5. D	5. B
6. C	6. A
7. A	7. C
8. B	8. D
9. D	9. C
10. A	10. A
11. B	11. B
12. C	12. C
13. B	13. C
14. C	14. A
15. A	15. D
16. B	16. A
17. C	17. D
18. B	18. B
19. A	19. B
20. D	20. A

Did you fill in the correct circles completely?
Did you completely erase any changes you made?